

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—For a "look in the head," the snuffing of powdered horn is said to be a sure relief.

—The agricultural editor of the *American Traveller* says that earth worms do attack potatoes, for he has "seen specimens which contained earth worms at work upon the surface of the potatoes."

—Cream pie. Take one pint of milk, beat it and add one cup of white sugar, one-half cup flour and two eggs when the milk begins to boil. When cool, crust with lemon and pour upon the cream, which should be baked before the cream is put in. —*N. Y. Times.*

—Tomato hash is a good dish for tea. Take some cold meat, mince it and put it in a pudding dish, with a little of bread crumbs, well seasoned with pepper, salt and butter; put the tomatoes in slices; bake all for half an hour. No water is needed if the tomatoes are ordinarily juicy. —*N. Y. Post.*

—The *Ohio Farmer* says: "The longest lived tree is to be obtained by planting seeds where the tree is to grow and grafting it there without ever removing it, but it will be too long coming into bearing; this with apples and pears, but with the peach it is the way to insure the greatest possible hardness with any given variety."

—If the silver which is not used every day is put in cotton flannel bags and then has bits of camphor gum laid around it, it will not turn black. Make some little bags the size of a thumb and put the gum in them. This will save a great deal of time which would otherwise be consumed in polishing the silver, and if the silver is not sold the plating will last longer if cared for in this way. —*N. Y. Post.*

—I. P. Roberts, professor of agriculture at Cornell, has given some interesting results of experiments in feeding ensilage. The cattle were weighed every day, and from March 13 to May 1, one animal had gained 131 pounds, another 114 pounds, and a third 154 pounds. Three others being fed with food prepared with a good proportion of ensilage gained in sixty days 146 pounds, 210 pounds and 146 pounds. —*N. Y. Times.*

—The *Germania Telegraph* says that it is pretty generally believed that the rag weed, which is more or less present on every farm, is the cause of bitter milk, whenever it appears. It is one of the worst weed pests upon a farm. It covers, when it gets a start, everything. It is believed that the pollen from the blossom produces the hay fever, indirectly, if not directly. There is no other way to get rid of it except to plow it under.

How to Shock Wheat.

It consists of eight sheaves—no more. The first three are set close together in a row running east and west and well chucked down. Two more are set on each side of this row, the butts well flattened against the ground and at the same time jabbed into the butts of the others. This makes the shock round, knits it together and makes it firm on the ground. To knit it closer together the shocker embraces the tops in his arms, hugs them close and finishes by giving the heads a kind of twisting lap. Then, holding the sheaf intended for a cap between his knees, he loosens the band, slips it down within a foot of the end, where he tightens it again, and then proceeds to break the heads down clear to the band and very thoroughly. It is laid on with the heads to the west. A cap prepared in this manner will cover the shock like an apron clear down to the bands and two-thirds of the way around—so completely, in fact, that no wind will ever blow it off unless the shock goes over with it. Wheat shocked this way in our fields stands up in a gale which sends a third or a half of the shocks to grass, or at least uncaps them, in neighboring fields; and in an hour they will be dry enough to thresh after a storm heavy enough to precipitate half an inch or more of water. The cap is perpendicular at one end, and has a very decided slope at the other; the shock is small, tight, symmetrical, and stands up like a soldier of the "awkward squad," with his hands clasped on his trousers seams, and the rain finds no lodgment. It has nothing to do but run down the steep roof of the cap and drop to the ground. Now, wheat shocked this way does not need to be stacked; it is unnecessary, a waste of time and labor. If a shower suspends threshing operations it will only be for a short time. —*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

False Ideas of Fevers.

Too often there is an absurd idea that a fever patient must be kept very warm or hot, that no air must be admitted, and that light is almost or quite poison. At first, during the stage in which the cold—the immediate cause—prevails, it is of the greatest importance to keep the patient sufficiently warm, though it is not needful to exclude pure air at any time. But when the body is hot and feverish, the temperature raised one or two degrees, it is not needful to add more heat, but rather to reduce it judiciously. It may be needful, on account of the sensitiveness of the eyes, to exclude the light, or the glare of light—just so far as it is painful; and yet the eyes may be covered, or the light gradually admitted, or admitted through colored curtains, so as not to inflict harm. This same light is an aid in the removal of disease of so much importance that it should be excluded only when comfort demands it, and then allowing it as soon and to the extent that the circumstances will admit. Ordinarily there is no occasion for quilts at the windows, no occasion to over-heat or stuff the patient by the presence of air loaded with carbonic gas or the filthy exhalations from the diseased body.

The time was when no water was allowed for drink, though the patient was almost famishing from a want of it; but while it is now allowed more than formerly, a similar error exists as to what should be used; as also, in reference to food, some persisting in cramming the patient, however loathsome food may be, with the foolish idea that starvation will ensue, or that no strength can be gained. If we add to all this the fact that many are equally crammed with medicines at random, we need not be surprised at the results, at least while so many kinds are given—just what may be suggested by ignorant neighbors—with no regard to their appropriateness. —*Golden Rule.*

Uncle Sam's Gold and Silver.

Uncle Sam has a money-house in Wall Street, New York, called the Sub-Treasury, which old King Cressus would have liked to visit. It contains as present, in gold and silver coin, about one hundred and five millions of dollars, all neatly packed in bags, or stored in bins, in vaults which are supposed to be burglar proof. In fact, they are burglar proof; else some gentlemen of the profession would have attempted them during the last forty years. They are deep down in the bowels of the earth, under a building the most massive and solid in America. The building was built as if for eternity, covering the whole basement with arches as strong as a stone quarry. Down in that marvelous underground Uncle Sam keeps the bulk of his gold. Doors beyond doors of solid steel protect it, these secured by locks that are wound up every night like so many clocks, which no key of man can open till they run down.

The silver vault is a spacious underground hall, forty-seven feet long, twenty-eight feet wide and twelve feet high, divided into bins of various sizes. Here are nine hundred tons of silver coin, with thirty-three millions of dollars.

The gold is all kept in bags, each of which contains five thousand dollars, and the bags are piled one upon the other in even columns twelve bags high. When the Sub-Treasury bill was before Congress, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and the Whigs generally, saw in it the certain ruin of the Republic. Since the system was adopted, however, the Sub-Treasury has received and paid something more than a billion and a half of the public money without the loss of a dollar, and without disturbing the course of business.

A lady of great ability, Mrs. Lamb, editor of the "Magazine of American History," has been looking into the vaults and offices of the Sub-Treasury recently, and she gives us a pleasing sense of its excellent and easy working. The Sub-Treasurer, however, has anything but an easy time. In one day the office has paid eleven thousand pension checks, averaging twenty-six dollars each, and it is not uncommon for the Treasurer to sign his name three thousand times in one morning to bond and gold certificates. —*Youth's Companion.*

Witchcraft.

A few days ago the infant daughter of Mrs. Sarah Kockert died of some ailment, probably marasmus, as the body of the child wasted away or "shriveled up," as its parents say when they claim it was bewitched. A so-called witch doctor was called in during its illness, and he recommended various strange and peculiar methods of treatment to discover who the witch was, in order to remove the cause of the illness. Finally the name of Mrs. Snyder was given as the witch. That lady instituted legal proceedings against Mrs. Kockert, the mother of the deceased infant, for calling her the witch.

The case was heard before Justice Lung, of the Eleventh ward, to-day. All the parties are respectable, well-to-do people. Mrs. Snyder swore that she had been accused of bewitching the child and causing its death. Several women testified that Mrs. Kockert's child was sick, and it was charged that Mrs. Snyder bewitched it. Mrs. Kockert testified that the infant died, and that Mrs. Kockert accused Mrs. Snyder of causing its death.

Mrs. Kockert, the defendant, testified that her child was sick, and she sent for a witch doctor who told her that the child had been taken away by someone. She told the doctor that Mrs. Snyder had asked, "What is the witch doctor doing here?" and he replied, "When you tread on a dog's tail he howls." Mrs. Kockert continued: "The doctor gave me bits of paper and said I should put them in molasses and feed them to the child. He also gave me a strip of paper to place around the child's breast to drive the witch away, telling me I must be careful to tie a knot in the paper. I fed some of the molasses with the papers in it to the child, but it could not eat it all. Next the doctor told me, as the child was restless, to take a briar stick and whip the cradle in which the child lay until I was so tired that I could not strike any more. Before striking the cradle I was to take a leaf off the briar whip and dry it on the stove." Much more testimony was given of other curious methods adopted to drive off the witch and cure the child. The justice, after hearing it, decided to send the case into a higher court. —*Reading (Pa.) Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Throwing the Hatchet.

In the fourteenth century the situation of public executioner of the city of Florence became vacant; and as it was a place of considerable emolument there were three candidates. The first candidate, with a knife, cleverly separated the head of the victim from his shoulders. He was outdone by the rapid stroke of the second, whose glittering broadsword struck terror in the hearts of the surrounding multitude. The third, and least promising, held in his hand a short hatchet, and when the victim was extended with his head on the fatal block, approached him, and in a low whisper inquired if he was a swift runner, and if he could swim well? On being answered in the affirmative, he desired him to spring on his feet and cross the river. The executioner then, putting on a fierce look, swung his weapon round his head, but instead of making it descend on the devoted creature's neck, struck it with great force into the block! Shouts of execration rose from the crowd, and the trembling wretch, astonished at his wonderful escape, had nearly gained the opposite bank of the river before any steps were taken to pursue him. He had scarcely, however, gone ten yards on dry land when the executioner, taking steady aim, threw his hatchet with such effect that the body continued running some time after the head was cut off! From this rather improbable incident the common phrase of throwing the hatchet is said to be derived.

Near Harrington, Del., a locomotive and three cars passed over a child as it lay sleeping between the rails. The child was but slightly hurt. —*N. Y. Sun.*

The Tie Driver.

The life of a tie chopper is a lone and monotonous one. Three or four of them build a camp together, and do their own cooking—being supplied with "grub" by the contractor. Each man, on an average, cuts thirty ties per day, receiving ten cents each for them. Three ties, usually, can be obtained from each tree. The cutters pile the ties up on timbers placed upon stumps, so that they will not be hidden by deep snows. These men go out in the fall, and usually do not visit the city more than two or three times during the year. Every day through the long winter, they are out in the timber bright and early, felling the trees and trimming and dividing them into proper lengths, or if a storm is raging remain snugly ensconced in their cabin, "putting in the day in reading, playing cards or checkers, or some like amusement."

The trees are hauled to the bank of the river or stream down which they are to be floated, and "banked." When the snow and ice melts each spring, and the little creek becomes a torrent, a "drive" is organized, the ties are thrown into the water and floated down to the boom, where they are taken out, counted and delivered to the railroad company.

The tie driver is paid good wages, but his duties are arduous and attended with considerable danger. He is armed with a long spike pole, and as the ties are continually catching on the banks and bars, is necessarily in water up to his waist a great deal of the time. Nor is this all, for the ties, in floating down so narrow, rapid and tortuous a stream as the Laramie is, from the headwaters to below the Jelm mountain canyon, frequently form a "jam," when thousands of ties become piled up, one on top of another. Then it is that the tie drivers must do their best work. The mass of ties must be loosened and when it once starts, look out: a slip or a fall might be fatal, as the unfortunate driver would be overwhelmed by an avalanche of whirling, leaping logs. More than one man has been drowned in the Laramie by the breaking of these jams.

Each gang of drivers has its cook and pack animals, and the camp moves with the drive. The men, who are blessed with good appetites, are fed on plain wholesome food, bread, potatoes, bacon and beans.

When the drive is over the men, who have been in the mountains continuously for months, come to the city for a "picnic" of a few days, at the end of which time many of them return to the mountains to commence another year's labor. —*The Boomerang.*

Different Classes of Brazilian Slaves.

Among the classes of slaves in Brazil the lives of some are so different from those of others that the case of one class cannot be taken to represent the state of the whole. The highest-class slaves are the maids, pages, or valets, whose sole work is to attend on the master or mistress to whom they have been dedicated at birth, the custom in many planters' families being to give to each of their children the soundest and best-looking slave child nearest in age and of the same sex. These little slave maids or valets have to do all the labor and bidding of all sorts of their young owners, acting as shadows when so required, and as substitutes when occasion demands. These children—the one free, the other bond—grow up together, often weaving cords of love and affection, so that whatever may be the lot of the other slaves these remain with their first owners, and are never sent away to work in the plantations or elsewhere, except in cases of very bad behavior. The next in favor are the artisans, the bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths, who are often hired out, and who are well treated in consideration of the great revenues they bring to their owners, in fact many a hired slave of this class earns for his master from five to ten shillings a day. Then come the house slaves, the coachmen, the cooks, and the washerwomen; following these are the town slaves, who are hired out to work at any labor, the owner receiving so much per head per day. Last of all come the plantation slaves, who often in appearance look like human beings, and seem very Calibans in many cases. These sad ones are they who earn all the wealth of the land; these are they who rise before the sun, and after asking in forced formality the blessing of Christ from their master or overseer, are led off in herds to toil till dark, their food being taken to them in carts, and doled out as to a herd of creatures more swine-like than human; these are they who do all the hard work of the plantation, the life-sapping toil, leaving that which is easy to the colonist or free laborer. No one who has only seen the city slaves can form an idea of a herd of slaves being led off to work, nor can tell the sensation of meeting a half-hundred human beings homeward turning after a hard day in the sun, each carrying wood to serve for the food-cooking, each on meeting you folding his hands and abjectly begging your blessing in Christ's name. On they come, one straggling behind the other, the young and still strong in front, the old and feeble and the women, with their little ones bound to their waists, toiling far behind. —*London Times.*

—An aged lady of New Brunswick, N. J., a short time ago swallowed about a dozen false teeth that had become separated from the plate while she was eating. Her new food failed to have any effect upon her, and in the course of time she forgot about the circumstance. One day recently the lady felt a pain on her right shoulder, and upon examination she found a hard lump. She consulted her family physician, who opened the protuberance with a lancet and extracted therefrom a hard and white substance resembling porcelain. The tooth-swallowing performance suddenly came to the lady's mind, who pronounced it one of her missing teeth. Since that time the lady has been shedding teeth from various parts of her body, having recovered already nine of the lost masticators. —*N. Y. Times.*

—It is said that a few miles above Talulah, Ga., is a mountain with a circular sink in the top that is full of gold. Every piece of dirt taken from it and washed shows the yellow stuff. Large nuggets have also been picked up there. —*Chicago Times.*

American Triumph at Amsterdam.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company have just received the following cable dispatch from Mr. C. C. Bender, their agent in Holland, now representing them at the World's Exhibition at Amsterdam: "Received Diploma of Honor, the very highest award." The Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs were placed in competition at this great exhibition with a large number from the leading makers of Europe and America, and this award is but a continuation of their unbroken series of triumphs at all the great world's exhibitions for the last sixteen years. Mason & Hamlin have now won the highest awards at Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; Milan, 1881, and Amsterdam, 1883. —*Boston Journal.*

—The greatness and the prosperity of this country, after all, depend not on its financiers nor on its statesmen, but on its soil and sunshine. Even Wall Street itself, in a moment of frankness, says: "It's all in the crops." And the crops are good. —*N. Y. World.*

—Dr. Burg, of Paris, believes that sheets of copper over the stomach and abdomen are a safeguard against cholera, and he wears a copper-lined flannel waistcoat.

A CONGRESSMAN speaking one day, Got lame in his jaw, he do say, With the ache he was feeling, But a St. Jacobs Oiling, He said was worth all his pay!

The champion driver Dan Mac, Who never was "left" in a race, Says for cuts and sprains, And all bodily pains, St. Jacobs Oil holds the first place.

People speak of gold as hard money, when in reality a gold dollar is a tender thing; legally so, in fact. —*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

"GOLDEN Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, sores of all kinds, skin and blood diseases, its effects are marvelous. Testimonials from all parts. Send stamp for pamphlet on skin diseases. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Is better to have loved and lost than to have married and then have the girl sour on you." —*N. Y. Graphic.*

"With Grateful Feelings." DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Furber's Pills" have cured my daughter of scrofulous swellings and open sores about the neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings, yours truly, T. H. Loxe, Galveston, Texas.

"ABSENCE makes the heart grow fonder" of some other fellow. —*Detroit Post.*

"Fair Girl Graduates." Whose sedentary lives increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggists.

In 1819 Florida was ceded to the United States by the Spaniards. It has since been seeded to cotton and sweet oranges.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Dr. J. C. Spotswood says: "I highly recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility."

We should think there would be a continued run in a book-binders, there are so many rulers. —*Boston Post.*

CATARRH.—For fifteen years I have been greatly annoyed with this disgusting disease, which caused severe pain in my head, continual dripping into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. By a thorough use for six months of Ely's Cream Balm I have entirely overcome these troubles. J. B. CASE, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th St., N. Y.

In your dining-room is made cool and airy, how is your chambermaid? —*Chicago Tribune.*

TAMPA, TENN.—Rev. D. F. Manly says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me of indigestion and nervousness after physicians failed."

The English Lord-Chief-Justice has been cordially received, but what will he say to our confederate, the Alleghenies. —*Pittsburgh Post.*

Vigor, strength and health, all obtained by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

"Set a thief to catch a thief," and they divide the booty. —*N. Y. News.*

Stinging, irritation, all Kidney and Bladder Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Palpa." St. One reason why more people don't go to the Yellowstone is because it takes too many yellow stones to get there.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, September 21, 1888.
LIVE STOCK.—Cattle—common \$2.00 @ 3.00
Choice butchers. 4.00 @ 4.25
HOGS.—Common. 4.00 @ 4.75
Good packers. 4.30 @ 5.15
SHEEP.—Family. 2.25 @ 2.50
FLOUR.—No. 2 mixed. 1.00 @ 1.08
GRAIN.—Wheat—Long berry red 1.00 @ 1.08
No. 2 red. 1.00 @ 1.08
Corn—No. 2 mixed. 50¢ @ 52¢
Oats—No. 2 mixed. 20¢ @ 22¢
Rye—No. 2. 50¢ @ 52¢
HAY.—Timothy No. 1. 11.50 @ 12.00
HEMP—Double dressed. 8 1/2¢ @ 9 1/2¢
PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess. 12.50 @ 12.75
Lard—Current make. 5 1/2¢ @ 5 3/4¢
BUTTER.—Fancy Dairy. 24¢ @ 25¢
Prime Creamery. 20¢ @ 23¢
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes per barrel from store 1.25 @ 1.30
Apples, prime, per barrel. 2.50 @ 3.00
NEW YORK.
FLOUR—State and Western. \$3.40 @ 3.80
Good to choice. 4.50 @ 7.00
GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 spring. 1.05 @ 1.12
No. 2 red. 1.11 1/2¢ @ 1.12
Corn—No. 2 mixed—new. 61 1/2¢ @ 62 1/2¢
Oats—No. 2. 21 1/2¢ @ 22 1/2¢
PORK—Mess. 13.30 @ 13.75
CHICAGO.
FLOUR—State and Western. \$3.50 @ 4.25
GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 red. 1.00 @ 1.05 1/2¢
Oats—No. 2. 20¢ @ 21 1/2¢
Rye. 55¢ @ 56¢
PORK—Mess. 10.40 @ 10.65
LARD—Steam. 8.17 1/2¢ @ 8.20
BALTIMORE.
FLOUR—Family. \$5.25 @ 6.00
GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 red. 1.00 1/2¢ @ 1.05 1/2¢
Corn—mixed. 57¢ @ 58¢
Oats—No. 2. 20¢ @ 21 1/2¢
PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess. 14.50 @ 15.00
Lard—Refined. 10 1/2¢ @ 11 1/2¢
LOUISVILLE.
FLOUR—No. 1. \$4.25 @ 4.50
GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 red, new. 1.40 @ 1.45
Corn—mixed. 49¢ @ 50¢
Oats—mixed. 28 1/2¢ @ 29 1/2¢
PORK—MESS. 12.25 @ 12.50
INDIANAPOLIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, new. \$1.01 @ 1.02
Corn—mixed. 48¢ @ 49¢
OATS—mixed. 20 1/2¢ @ 21 1/2¢
LIVE STOCK.—Butchers' stock. 2.75 @ 4.50
Shipping cattle. 2.25 @ 3.50

Look Out for Frauds! The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (Proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c bottles.

Don't Die in the House. "Rough on Rats," clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, etc.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic Promotes digestion in females of delicate health. Colds, no, other, of druggists.

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer Is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and, as its name indicates, is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. JOHN D. PARK & SONS, Wholesale Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio, and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners for those new boots or shoes before you run them over.

A POLICEMAN'S DUTY.

Policeman E. K. HEATH, 29 North Street, Portland, Me. May 11, 1888, writes: "I have been troubled for a good many years with inflammation of the bladder, dating as far back as during the time I was in the army. I suffered with dull, heavy pains in the back and kidneys too intense for me to describe, and tried several remedies that were recommended, and was examined by one of our best physicians, who pronounced it inflammation of the bladder; and I went to the hospital for treatment, but all medicine and treatment had seemed to fail. I was recommended to try Hunt's Remedy, as it had been used in several such cases here in Portland and vicinity. I purchased a bottle at Smith's drug store here, and found after using the first bottle that it relieved me greatly, and after using several bottles found that it did me more good than all other medicines and treatment I have received combined. And to add to my good opinion of Hunt's Remedy, I beg to state in closing that my wife has been for a long time troubled with a weakness and inflammation of the bladder, with a complication of other diseases peculiar to women. After using only two bottles she has been completely cured; and I can say that my wife is loud in praise of this wonderful medicine, and I would highly recommend it to all who are suffering from kidney diseases or diseases of the bladder."

NO MATERIAL CHANGE.

This is to certify that I have used Hunt's Remedy for the kidney complaint, and derived much benefit from its use.

I have been afflicted about one year, and received treatment from the local physicians, and used a number of so-called specifics without any material help. An happy day, after using three bottles of Hunt's Remedy, I was completely cured.

I never fail to recommend it, and you are at liberty to use my name in any manner you may desire. JOHN W. JOHNSTON, NORWICH, CONN., May 7, 1888.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS
In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been found a most valuable remedy. It is a powerful purgative, and a most effective remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels, and for all cases of indigestion, biliousness, and general debility. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Window Shades. Complete assortment of the newest, richest and most beautiful Carpets produced by the best manufacturers in America. Correspondence solicited. Samples and prices by mail. T. M. SNOWDON & CO., 107 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

CANCER
AND
TUMORS
Treated scientifically and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Dr. Gratigny & Norris, 204 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

Texas
Send at once for Maps, Pamphlets, Land-folders, etc., describing the marvelous growth and wonderful resources of the Great State of TEXAS. Address: N. R. WARREN, 131 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

HAIR
Wigs & Wares sent C.O.D. anywhere. Wholesale & Retail. Price-list free. Goods guaranteed. B. C. STRICK, 157 Wabash av., Chicago.

\$60 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and address J. H. BALLEW & CO., Portland, Me.

\$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. \$90 best salary in the world. Send for circular. Address: JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who takes ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BAD, BAD, BAD BLOOD.

Some blood is bad because it is poor and weak. Some is bad because it contains impurities. Some men have such bad blood that the wonder is it does not poison the mosquitoes who come to bite them.

The rich red color of good blood is owing to the iron which is present. Blood which has not enough iron in it is always unsatisfactory. The person in whose veins it circulates cannot be said to enjoy good health.

The efforts of expert chemists to produce a preparation of iron which can be assimilated with the blood have resulted in that perfect preparation which is an important part of Brown's Iron Bitters. It is the only one which freely enters into the blood. It is the only one which accomplishes the desired good.

Weak, poor, thin blood may be made rich and strong, and impure blood may be purified by the use of that Great Iron Medicine, *Brown's Iron Bitters*.

3

For You, Madam,

Whose complexion betrays some humiliating imperfection, whose mirror tells you that you are Tanned, Sallow and disfigured in countenance, or have Eruptions, Redness, Roughness or unwholesome tints of complexion, we say use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is a delicate, harmless and delightful article, producing the most natural and entrancing tints, the artificiality of which no observer can detect, and which soon becomes permanent if the Magnolia Balm is judiciously used.

Stamolsin
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain! Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, Headache, Toothache, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, (1) Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages. The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. TOGILIER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM
when applied by the finger into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It always inflames, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores taste and smell. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will positively cure. Invaluable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents by mail, or at druggists. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

Steam Engines
Farm and Plantation Use! \$200 per day, with one saw for one No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill. LANE BODLEY & CO., John and Water Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio. (Illustrated catalogue free.)

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